

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3

August 2022



# THE PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRER

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER BY THE SENATE PRESS OFFICE

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A MOMENT IN TIME

## THE PERIOD OF THE FALSE SEAL

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT SEALS OF GEORGIA

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## CAPITOLS ACROSS THE STATE

The history of Georgia's State Capitols

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Get to know

*Senate District 42*

"Bond. James Bond"

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# THE PEACH STATE

A CITY ON MY MIND  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

How did Georgia get the name the *Peach State*?

# THE PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRER

A Monthly Newsletter by The Senate Press Office



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# Life's a Peach

## *A reflection on our beloved fruit*

By Keenan Rogers, Broadcast Specialist

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What do T.S. Eliot and The Allman Brothers Band have in common? Could it be a revolution? Or simply wanting to wear white flannel trousers to walk the beach? The dichotomy of life is a fascinating thing; sometimes it's sticky, sometimes it's sweet, regardless, you must enjoy it before it goes rotten. As Duane Allman said, "There ain't no revolution, only evolution, but every time I'm in Georgia I eat a peach for peace". The staple of produce stands down I-75, the purest embodiment of keen, the official State Fruit of Georgia: the peach.



First domesticated and cultivated in Zhejiang Province of Eastern China, peaches were quickly brought to North America by Spanish monks in the 1500's. Because the dried peach seeds traveled so easily, the monks began to plant them along the Georgia coast. The monks taught the Native Americans how to grow peaches in exchange for their goods. The Seminole Tribe, among others, took a liking and began to dry them and discovered a plethora of uses, such as using the pits and peach tree bark for medicine. In fact, the Native Americans used peaches so much that they developed several new variations. As naturalist John Banister observed, "They had greater variety, and finer sorts of them than we," mistakenly assuming that Native Americans had peaches long before the Europeans did.

Fast forward a few hundred years where commodity agriculture rules the south and the queen peach quietly begins to dethrone king cotton. Peaches initially were planted as an afterthought, with no real economic value seen. At the time, they were planted on the outskirts of farmland for decorative purposes and for locals to eat as they passed by.

Cotton was the defining cash crop for the south, but soil conditions grew worse due to over farming, and after the abolishment of slavery, farmers needed to come up with something fast. In 1921, the sudden devastation caused by the boll weevil led farmers to turn to peaches. They quickly recognized the benefit and ease that came with growing peaches. The trees do not ruin the soil and Georgia's temperate climate was ideal for growing these fuzzy fruits. Fort Valley quickly became known for its perfect peach growing weather. Dubbed "The Goldilocks Zone", Fort Valley was far enough north to expose the peaches to the cold weather they need to ripen, but also far south enough for the harvest to ripen earlier than their northern competition. Northern states were addicted and demand kept growing. These states and their colder climates yielded less juicy and savory peaches, so they relied on southern states to get their fix. Every June, the plump Elberta Peaches would make their way by train to New York to be sold, thanks to the invention of the cold chain which allowed trains to keep the peaches refrigerated for transport. Thus, the peach craze was born. Grandmas were making their world famous peach cobbler, while grocers were cranking out peach ice cream and children were helping their parents make poached peaches. America quickly grew to love this juicy fruit and Georgia played a major role in this progression.



After Governor Zell B. Miller signed House Bill 559 on April 7th, 1995, the peach became Georgia's official state fruit. The U.S. Treasury minted it on the back of our state quarter so that everyone knows they're getting a little bit of southern hospitality in that 25 cents, which could only increase the value. We like to do things big here in the south and we had to add peaches to that feat. Every year in Fort Valley, you can view the world's largest peach cobbler, measuring eleven feet by five feet and an astonishing eight inches deep.



If you're wondering how to get to Fort Valley, there's a good chance you have to get onto Peachtree Street, or if you're coming from the north, it's via Peachtree Boulevard. Regardless, you'll probably have to drive through Peachtree Heights or Peachtree Battle. Point being, Atlanta loves its peaches so much that we named half of our streets after them. We have the time saving Peach Pass that helps us navigate through Atlanta's most famous byproduct, traffic, giving the term peach jam a whole new meaning.

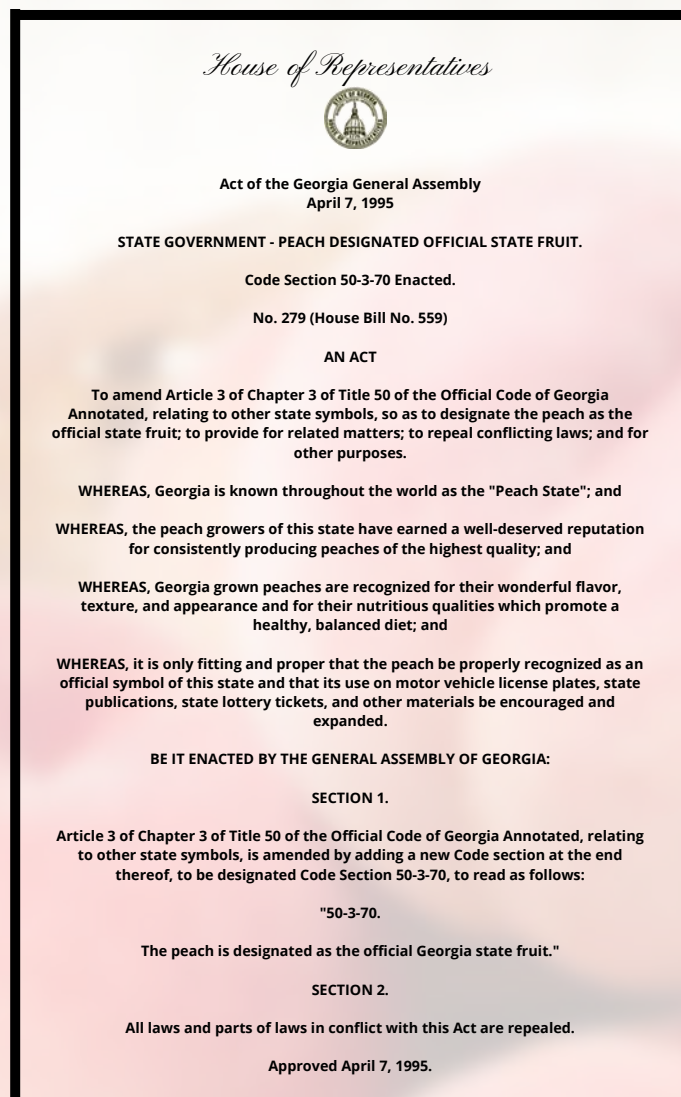
Georgia has a passion to be number one. We were the World Series Champions last year. We beat the number one ranked team to win the College Football national championship. We bleed greatness and love being top dawg. Georgia prides itself on agriculture being its top commodity, and none of this would have been possible without peaches. Peaches began the shift in narrative for Georgia becoming more than just a cotton state. In addition to the peach boom, Georgia planted blueberries, strawberries, pecans, soybeans and corn. We *diversified our assets*, and it worked. Georgia continuously produces over nine billion dollars of agricultural products while being number one in the nation for pecan and peanut production, top five for blueberry production, and is deemed the poultry capital of the world. Take that, Crimson Tide.



Source: Andrew Thomas Lee

It turns out we weren't the only state to love peaches. In 1984, South Carolina made the peach its official state fruit. That said, while we might not have done it first, we certainly did it better. Alabama followed suit and deemed the peach the official "state tree fruit" in 2006, but Delaware has us all beat. Going all the way back to 1895, when Delaware was actually named the peach state, they adopted the peach blossom as their official floral symbol. It was not until a few years later that the title shifted to its true champion, Georgia.





We certainly love our peaches and are confident in our abilities as you can see from the official resolution. Plus, you're never too far from a peach. Whether it's on an "I voted" sticker or in a cobbler, Georgia loves its peaches and its peach history and we're proud to show it.

So next time you're in Georgia, take a page out of Duane's book and eat a peach for peace.

### About the Author

Keenan Rogers is from Dunwoody, GA by way of Canada. He has been with the Senate Press Office since 2018 and graduated from Florida State University with a degree in Economics.



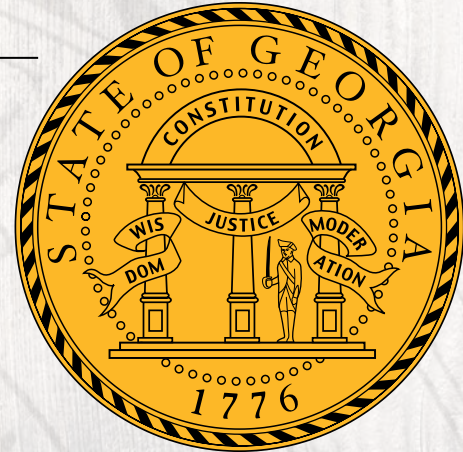


# THE PERIOD OF THE FALSE SEAL

## A HISTORY OF THE GREAT SEALS OF GEORGIA

By Rachel Moore, Communications Associate

Throughout the 18th century, Georgia was at the height of rapid political transformation, from a British proprietary colony to a Crown colony and finally arriving as a member of a Confederation of states that evolved into a new union. And with this evolution, a Great Seal for Georgia accompanied each step. For centuries, the seal has represented sovereignty and served as a longstanding symbol for the state. Whether it be to authorize documents or to simply represent culture and independence, the creation of great seals for Georgia are symbolic of an epicenter of dominion over the New World. And because of this, the act of creating a great seal for Georgia has served as an opportunity to justify times of revolution, post-colonial independence and times of unity. The Great Seal of Georgia inevitably leaves no doubt that the power of these emblems carried not only sovereign authority but also a number of influences and associations as history progressed. But the question still remains, what cultural influences did they seek to evoke, and even more so, how and why did they do so? What message did designers and commissioners wish to convey with their selection of language like the infamous motto of the state, “wisdom, justice and moderation?” In what ways have the various designs played a role in Georgia history?



So where does the history begin? In the summer of 1732, British monarch King George II signed and adopted a Charter to establish the last of the thirteen colonies, Georgia. At the same time, the Colonial Seal was adopted by English trustees as the first known insignia of the newly founded settlement. That fall, colonists, accompanied by British soldier and philanthropist James Oglethorpe, began making preparations to board *The Anne* with eager minds and hopeful hearts for a prosperous journey across the Atlantic to begin their new lives. Also aboard the vessel was the Colonial Seal, placed under the protection of Oglethorpe who carried the responsibility of ensuring its safe arrival to the new colony. Designed with two sides, the obverse of the new emblem of Georgia was to be used for legislative acts, deeds and various commissions while the reverse was reserved for grants, orders and other state certificates. The face illustrated two figures resting upon urns, representing the Savannah and Altamaha rivers as these two waterways made up the north-western and south-eastern boundaries of the colony. Between the two urns, a genius of the colony (a figure which represented innovation and new prosperity) was seated with a cap of liberty on her head, holding a spear in one hand and a cornucopia in the other. The inscription “Colonia Georgia, Aug,” meaning “May the colony of Georgia prosper” surrounded the design. On the reverse of the seal, the illustration of silk worms accompanied the inscription “Non Sibi, Sed Aliis” meaning “not for himself, but for others.” This inscription carried multiple messages as there were not only proclaimed uncertain motives of the trustees, but the illustration suggested that the production of silk was thought to be one of the most profitable commodities of the colony.



In turn, Georgia's trustees only commissioned the piloted coat of arms for a brief period of time before English rule was restored in Georgia. Because the Colonial seal was only commissioned for a short period of time, there are very few images or drawings of the face of the seal containing the silk worms.

In 1752, the trustees surrendered their charter back to the English crown, thus ending what was known as the era of "Trustee Georgia". Georgia then became a royal province and on June 21, 1754, a new seal was adopted by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Adopted by King George II, this seal earned the title of the Royal Seal. It has often been said that the Royal Seal was the largest and most elaborate seal Georgia has ever had. Made of pure silver, the seal was four-and-a-half inches in diameter and bore a similar resemblance to seals of North and South Carolina. One face depicted a figure representing the genius of the colony offering silk to His Majesty with the inscription "Hinc Laudam Sperate Coloni," meaning "colonists, hope for praise from here." Around the circumference of the seal was the inscription "Sigillum Provinciae Nostrae Georgiae" meaning "seal of our province Georgia." The reverse of the seal included his majesty's arms, crown, garter and motto, "Georgius II., Gei Gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Luneburgi, Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector" all encompassing King George II.

The Royal Seal was used until 1777, when Georgia united with her sister colonies in the great struggle known as the Revolutionary War. Upon gaining independence and establishing Georgia as a free and sovereign state and the adoption of a new constitution, the great seal was changed to one of similar size and design. One face of the seal embodied the inscription of the Constitution of the State of Georgia and the motto "Pro Bono Publico," meaning "for the public good" while the reverse of the seal featured an elegant house, fields of corn and meadows covered with sheep and cattle; a river running through the center of the illustration with a ship under full sail and the motto, "Deus nobis haec otia fecit" meaning "God made us this."



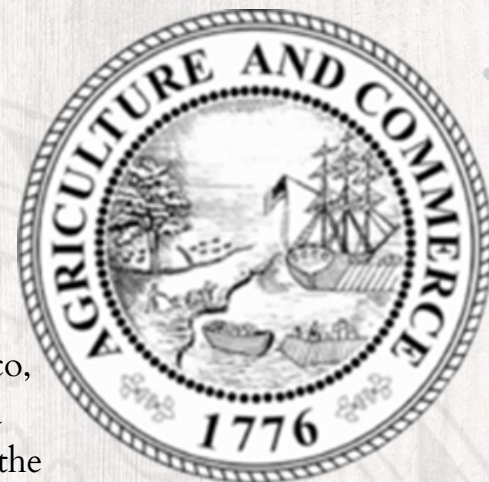
Fortunately, the Royal Seal has been preserved by the Georgia Historical Society, pictured here.



Following the calling of a Georgia constitutional convention in 1798, the seal was changed again and adopted on February 8, 1799. Georgia's current state seal remains true to the design of the seal adopted in early February, with only a few minor alterations. The obverse of the state seal features the state's coat of arms intertwined



with the three-pillared arch, also featured on Georgia's state flag, with each pillar symbolizing a branch of government – legislative, executive and judiciary with Georgia's motto "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation" upon the coat of arms that encompass the three pillars. On the right under the last pillar stands a soldier with a drawn sword to represent the aid of the military in defense of the constitution. The reverse of the seal features an illustration of a view of the seashore with a ship bearing the flag of the United States riding at anchor near a wharf to receive hogsheads and tobacco, some of Georgia's top exports at the time. Also on the reverse of the seal is a man in the act of plowing with a small flock of sheep in the distance under the shade of a flourishing tree. Surrounding the illustration is the inscription "Agriculture and Commerce, 1799."



Obverse of the current State Seal

While the current seal remains true to the design of the seal of 1799, this was not the last time the seal was changed. At the start of the Civil War and by order of the legislature, an act was approved on December 14, 1861 to create a commission "to prepare a great seal for the State of Georgia, and to make all necessary preparations and arrangements to bring the same, as agreed on by the said commission, into use." Like many previous alterations to the seal, there are very little documentation of what official changes were made to the seal at the start of the war. However, based on impressions of the seal in the Office of the Secretary of State, this Confederate seal featured very minimal variation from that of the seal of 1799. To date, the only notable changes were the date 1861 that was placed above a new rising sun under the arch of the constitution (this symbolized the birth of a new independence). The soldier with the drawn sword was removed and the date at the bottom, 1799 was replaced with the year 1776, as this marked the birth of independence.

Over the years, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to be the safekeeper of the seal has no doubt led to episodes of controversy. During the American Civil War, Georgia experienced devastation and destruction like no other. The toll of wartime inevitably caused sweeping damage across the state. The inability to maintain a labor force without slavery put a impressionable dent on Georgia's economy. In addition, poor weather conditions threw a wrench in agricultural production. In the wake of Georgia's economic



The year "1776" on Georgia's State Seal is a reference to the signing of the Declaration of Independence

downfall, the Great Seal was not being used for business. Georgia wanted to ensure the Great Seal would not be utilized by federal forces to potentially cause further damage to the state. So, to do so, wartime Secretary of State Nathan C. Barnett took matters into his own hands. Barnett is well known for "saving" the seal on a couple of occasions throughout Georgia history. It began at the onset of the Reconstruction era. William Tecumseh Sherman and Union troops were on the verge of capturing Milledgeville, Georgia, the Capitol at the time. To prevent Union forces from capturing the seal, Barnett and his wife hid the seal and various important documents beneath his home on his farm.



Following Sherman's march through Milledgeville, Barnett returned the seal and documents to safety where it was back under the protection of the state and this era of Reconstruction earned the famous name of "The Period of the False Seal." However, this was not the only time Barnett had to protect the seal. In 1866, Barnett again removed the seal from the Capitol following a request made by General Ruger, the acting Military Governor of Georgia. When Barnett refused to affix the seal to an executive order he could not approve, General Ruger removed Barnett from his station. Barnett then took the seal with him upon his departure from the Capitol to ensure that the seal again could not fall into the hands of federal forces. Amidst the chaos, the federal forces searched tirelessly for the seal. Unable to locate the seal, federal forces designed a duplicated, fabricated seal to use for official purposes. While much of the fabricated seal closely resembled the original design, one important detail was altered: the armed soldier held his sword in his left hand rather than his right.



Georgia's Coat of Arms (pictured above) features the infamous arch with three pillars representing each branch of government with the state motto "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation"

But protecting the seal did not end there. Fast forward to the year 1946. Georgia was in the midst of what is easily known as one of the biggest controversies in the state's political history, The Three Governors Controversy. In December 1946, Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge died before assuming office, leaving his son, Herman, to be appointed as Governor by the state legislature. Melvin Thompson, Lieutenant Governor-elect, challenged this appointment on the constitutional basis that the Lieutenant Governor was to assume the role of Governor in the event the standing Governor was unable to do so. However, an additional wrench was thrown into the mix when outgoing Governor Ellis Arnall refused to relinquish the office until it was clear who would step into the role. Because of the severe uncertainty of future leadership in the state, Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson, Jr. took the seal and hid it. While no fabricated seal was created, the seal did remain hidden from official business until the Supreme Court of Georgia ruled on who would assume the position of Governor of Georgia. Ultimately, Thompson took the role of "acting governor" until a special election was called to determine the true rightful winner in which case Herman Talmadge was named the winner and carried out the remainder of his father's term.

For quite some time, little was known about the origin and the meaning of those important symbols of state sovereignty. During the late 19th and 20th centuries, few works had been published relative to the history and origin of the seals; however, none made reference to the distinction between the various seals of Georgia. Current law provides that the Secretary of State shall be the custodian of the great seal, as it is the duty and obligation of the Secretary of State to attach the same seal to all certified documents when so ordered by the Governor. In total, Georgia has had five great seals, with each corresponding to significant moments in Georgia history. And with each turn of events, one component remained present. Representing unity, peace, strength and justice, the Great Seals serve as a reminder of a prosperous union and will continue to do so for years to come.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Rachel Moore is a native of Houston County, GA. Moore holds a Bachelors in Communications from UGA and has been with the Senate Press Office since January 2022.





# "A Capitol, Equal in Comfort and Elegance"

## The Mobile History of Georgia's Capitols

By Andrew Allison, Director

On July 3, 1889, the Georgia General Assembly received a long awaited message from Governor John Gordon. It had been nearly twenty years since the General Assembly began governing from Atlanta in their temporary meeting place, the Kimball Opera House. Upon delivery of the message to the chambers of the Senate and the House, legislators were informed that the construction of the new State Capitol building was complete and finally ready for legislative business, nearly 20 years after Atlanta was officially selected by Georgia's voters to become the state capitol in 1877.



**The State Capitol in 1889**

Immediately, the Senate and House adopted a joint resolution to organize a procession from the Kimball Opera House, to the new seat of Georgia's government just down the road. At 11:00 a.m., members of the Senate, followed by members of the House, formed an orderly march travelling down Washington Street where they were met by large crowds of onlookers, eager to catch a glimpse of their elected officials on this historic occasion. The Atlanta Constitution reported, "the body walked deliberately and quietly, unattended by the flourish of trumpets. It was democratic simplicity personified in the representatives of the people."

Upon reaching the steps of the main Capitol entrance on Washington Street, lawmakers were met with an imposing façade, which stood alone on a grassy, parklike ground, unobscured by any other buildings, trees, or shrubs. As they walked up the steps, the legislators were greeted by Governor Gordon himself, as he personally welcomed each member to their new home.

As they filed into the building and reached the rotunda, members of each body separated, turning ninety degrees in opposite directions, and headed towards the symmetrical steps in each wing of the building to the third floor, flowing past the newly opened offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, before they filed into their respective chambers for the first time. An extravagant chamber awaited them, with colorful carpets, richly painted wood beams and an elaborate chandelier suspended forty feet above the newly furnished desks. Senate President Fleming duBignon made his way to the rostrum where he initiated the start of official legislative business at the new Georgia Capitol.



INTERIOR OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**The House of Representatives in  
1895**



Over one-hundred years later, the state Capitol in Atlanta still stands and serves as the seat of Georgia's state government. However, throughout Georgia's history, its Capitol has been a mobile one, with five locations in total serving in the capacity. These locations varied between urban and rural and were designed with aesthetics ranging from the ornate to the utilitarian. The selection of capital cities, likewise, were chosen for a wide range of reasons from those that were purely political, to the logistical in order to close to the center of Georgia's population.

Nearly 150 years before Atlanta's state capitol opened, the first meeting was held by the Twelve Trustees of the Colony of Georgia to begin planning for its inhabitation. For much of Georgia's early colonial history, these trustees served as the colony's sole governing authority and did so from afar, across the Atlantic Ocean back in England. James Oglethorpe served as the head of the Trust, making frequent visits to the colony and operating in de-facto power centers along Georgia's coast, such as St. Simons Island and Fort Frederica.

The Trustees continued to govern the colony until 1754, when Georgia transitioned from a trustee to a Royal Colony. While Georgians were at this point permitted to elect delegates to an assembly, they lacked any kind of official rule making power. Instead, they were permitted only to advise the Royal Governor, John Reynolds. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, however, Georgia grew more autonomous and, in 1775, created a provincial Congress in Savannah, which became Georgia's first official capital following statehood in 1776.

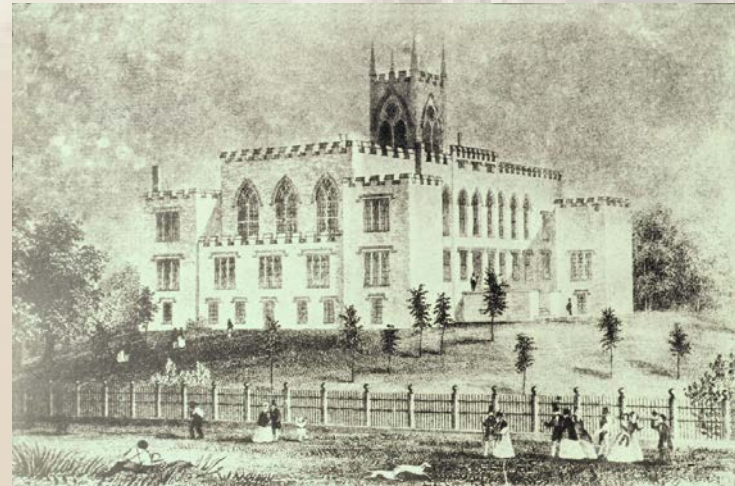
In 1777, Savannah was officially designated as the meeting site for the General Assembly. As the largest city in the state and with enviable access to trade through Savannah's frequently used ports, this site proved an ideal location for Georgia's infant government. However, as the American Revolution waged on, Savannah eventually fell to the British. During the remaining years of the war, Georgia's Capitol switched between Augusta and Savannah regularly, often convening for sessions that would ultimately be adjourned early due to a lack of quorum. The meeting places for the General Assembly during these years was inconsistent and, in some cases, completely unknown. On February 22, 1785, the final session of the General Assembly to be held in Savannah adjourned, with a resolution selecting Augusta to serve as the next capital city as one of their final legislative acts.

Augusta was chosen for a variety of factors, including its convenience to newly acquired frontier lands and to keep up with ever increasing westward expansion. No formal Capitol building was constructed, and the General Assembly met at the home of Abraham Jones on the corner of Broad Street and Lincoln Street. Less than a year into Augusta's tenure, complaints grew that Augusta was too far east and, in 1786, a commission was appointed to select the site for Georgia's third capital.



The Commission was given strict guidelines as to where the new capital should be placed. The city itself was to be designed along a grid system to resemble that of Philadelphia and was required to be located within twenty miles of Galphin's Old Town, a notable trading post in modern day Jefferson County. Eventually, a 1,000-acre site was selected at the intersection of three roads including one leading to Savannah and one to Augusta. The original plans also called for the construction of a market, a statehouse and a governor's mansion. The site would be called Louisville, named after Louis XIV of France in recognition for his nation's efforts to assist the cause of independence during the American Revolution. In 1795, a constitutional convention was called to address the Yazoo Land Fraud issue, with the legislature also taking time to formally designate Louisville as Georgia's capital.

As westward expansion continued in Georgia, so did the desire to, again, move the seat of government. By 1804, only seven years after Louisville was proclaimed the state Capitol, the General Assembly passed legislation to create a new capital city to be known as Milledgeville (named after the Governor at the time, John Milledge.) This new building took several years to be constructed and suitable for business and was not in use until 1811.



**The Milledgeville Capitol Building**  
**Source: *New Georgia Encyclopedia***

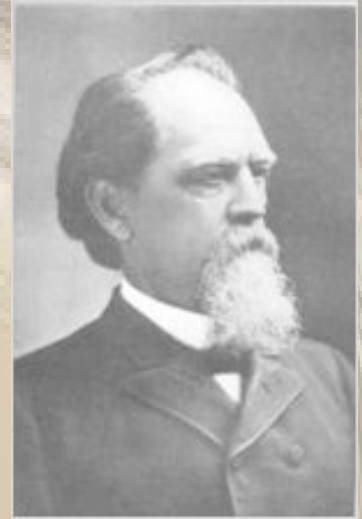
Uniquely, the Milledgeville Capitol lacked a dome, a feature that most capitols include. Instead, the building was constructed to look more like a fort. The design proved to foreshadow a difficult future for the Milledgeville Capitol when, in 1861, war once again broke out in Georgia. Throughout the Civil War, the legislature continued to govern from Milledgeville, up until 1864 when General Sherman marched his army through the city. While Milledgeville was spared from the flame that destroyed so many towns between Savannah and Atlanta, the incursion forced Gov. John Brown and others to flee to Macon as Union forces occupied Georgia's seat of government.

When the decision was ultimately made to move the General Assembly to Atlanta, much work had to be completed before the legislature could comfortably operate. While the new building was being constructed, the General Assembly took up residence in ad-hoc locations across the city. The first was the old Atlanta City Hall building, which was ultimately determined to be too small to meet the legislature's needs. To better accommodate the growing legislative body, the Atlanta Opera House and Building Association constructed an opera house at the corner of Marietta Street and Forsyth Street. In 1869, the building, which was named the Kimball Opera House, was officially purchased by the legislature and was utilized as the General Assembly's meeting place for the next twenty years, while construction of a new, permanent Capitol building was taking place.



At noon on July 4, 1889, one day after the new capitol in Atlanta formally opened for business, a grand ceremony was held to mark the occasion. During a joint session of the General Assembly, the public galleries were overflowing with onlookers and legislators, staff and government officials packed every square inch of the chamber floor. Throughout the day's festivities, Gov. Gordon, formally accepted the building from the Capitol Commission and offered remarks to celebrate.

“In the fashion of its architecture, in the symmetry of its proportions, in the solidity of its structure, in the beauty of its elaboration and completeness of its arrangement, it is worthy the dignity and character of this great commonwealth. In all regards this new home of the state is my lawful and emphatic warrant for congratulations to the legislature that authorized it; to the architects who designed it; to the contractors who built it; to the commissioners who supervised it, and to the people who own it.”



**Gov. John Gordon**

**Source: *New Georgia Encyclopedia***

The gilded dome of the Georgia State Capitol is now ubiquitous with not only Atlanta, but serves as a symbol of the entire state. In all the years since its construction, the Atlanta Capitol has stood the test of time and remains a vibrant hub of lawmaking for Georgia. Today, the building itself has changed to accommodate the needs of a 21st century government. Gone is the ornate library where Gov. Brown greeted his guests on the day the building opened. Closed are the chemistry labs which once had a home in the basement of the Capitol. However, thanks to several extensive periods of restoration, much of the Capitol appears the way it did in 1889. From the carpet in the legislative chambers, to the marble floors, great pains were taken to ensure that the capitol resembles the 1889 version as closely as possible.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Andrew Allison is a native of Coweta County, GA. He holds Bachelors Degrees in Journalism and Political Science from Georgia State University and has been with the Senate Press Office since 2016.



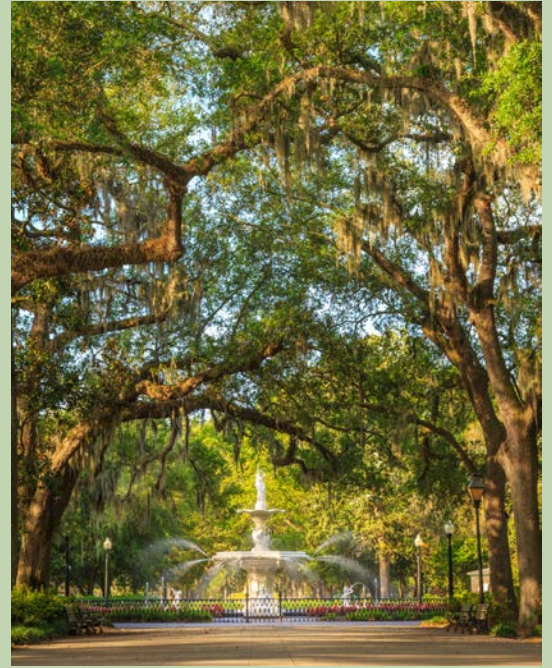
**The State Capitol Today**



# Savannah on my Mind

By Sophie Stepakoff, Communications Associate

Cozy Spanish moss and elegant historical buildings line the streets of Savannah, Georgia where General James Oglethorpe and his shipmates landed in 1733. Today, many buildings from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries stand and thrive, having been carefully restored and maintained. Few cities in the United States can boast such a historic past, with Savannah playing a pivotal role in world affairs ranging from the Revolutionary War to evolving into a modern hub of international trade. Below is a timeline of events that played a crucial role in shaping the beautiful, former state capital and home to the fourth largest seaport in America today, Savannah, Georgia.



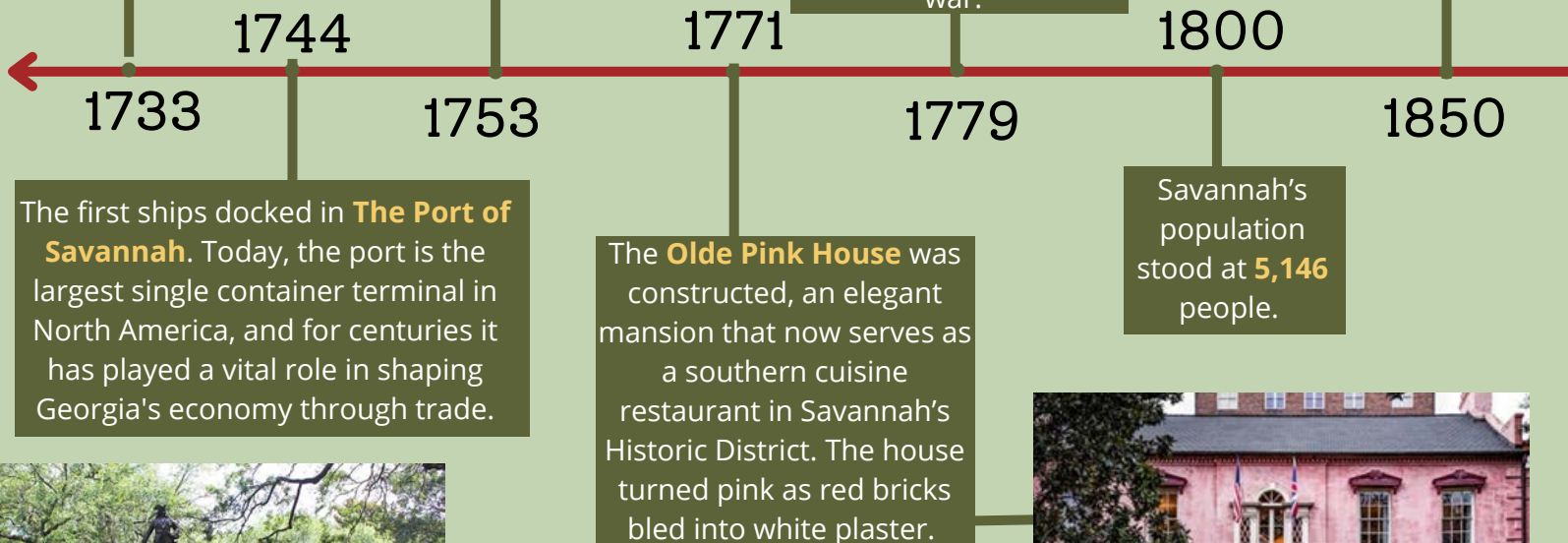
## Savannah Morning News.

General James Oglethorpe and 120 passengers landed in Savannah via the Savannah River, formally founding the city.

**The Pirate House** opened as an inn for seafarers and has served as a meeting place for pirates and sailors worldwide. Today, the historic building serves southern cuisine.

**The Siege of Savannah** occurs during the Revolutionary War, resulting in roughly 1,000 casualties and making it one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

The **Savannah Morning News**, today publishing daily news for Savannah and parts of South Carolina, was founded as the Daily Morning News.





# Savannah on my Mind, Cont.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

A long-time native of the Peach State, Sophie Stepakoff has called home to numerous Georgia counties since childhood, including DeKalb, Cobb and Fulton counties. Stepakoff joined the Senate Press Office in January of 2022 following the completion of her education, earning a Bachelors of Arts in English from Kennesaw State University.



The Girl Guides of America, today known as **Girl Scouts**, was founded in Savannah by Juliette Gordon Low, known by many as Daisy.



The Talmadge Memorial Bridge was reconstructed from a cantilever truss bridge to a cable-stayed bridge as it stands today due to safety concerns for large ships.

Savannah's population stands at **145,492** people.

The **Talmadge Memorial Bridge**, named after Georgia Governor Eugene Talmadge, opened up between downtown Savannah and Hutchinson Island, just off the coast.

General William T. Sherman of the Union Army and his troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah in less than a month, capturing the Port of Savannah on December 21. This was known as **Sherman's March to the Sea**.

**Forest Gump**, filmed in Savannah, GA, was released. The film has earned 6 academy awards.

The **Juliette Gordon Low House Museum** opened, birthplace of Girl Scouts founder Juliette Gordon Low. Today it is owned by Girl Scouts USA.

Savannah's population stood at **83,252** people.

The Georgia State Industrial College for Colored Youth, known today as **Savannah State University** was established as Georgia's first public Historically Black College and University (HBCU).



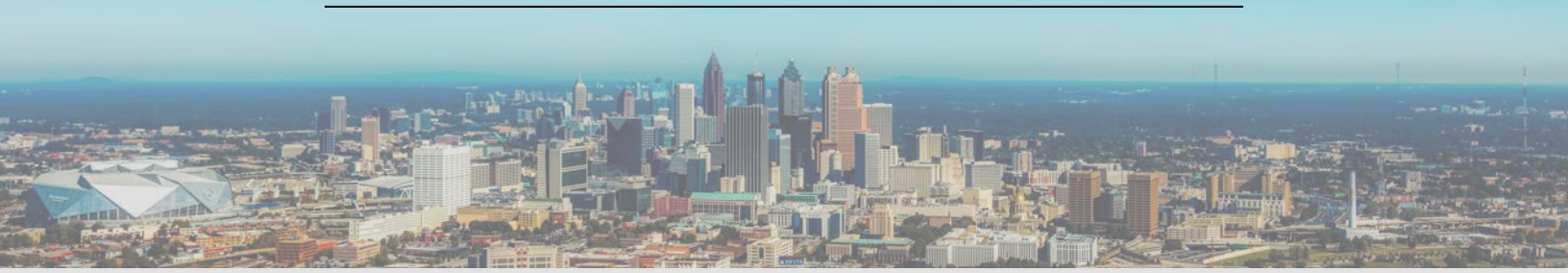
1864 1890 1912 1920 1953 1956 1991 1994 2020



# "A MOMENT IN TIME"

## AUGUST IN GEORGIA HISTORY

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## TROUBLE NO MORE

### *The Allman Brothers Band*

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There was *trouble no more* for brothers Duane and Gregg right at the turn of the 1960's. In August of 1969, The Allman Brothers debuted their first studio album *The Allman Brothers Band*. While much of the 1970's saw the rise in the infamous disco genre, these brothers took a different route and gave a new meaning to what is true southern rock music with a melting pot of blues, jazz, and classic country tunes. Neither Duane or Gregg were

born natives of Georgia but by the end of it all, the band called Macon, Georgia their home. In 1971, the band released its second record *At Fillmore East* and broke the charts with extended renditions of some of their greatest hits such as "Whipping Post" and "In Memory of Elizabeth Reed." When founding brother and group leader Duane Allman died tragically in a motorcycle accident a year later, the band released a third record in his honor, *Eat a Peach* which features one of the band's most iconic album covers. Over the years, the band received seven gold and four platinum albums and was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1995.



The Allman Brothers Band, March 1971.  
From left to right: Dickey Betts, Duane Allman, Gregg Allman, Jaimoe Johanson, Berry Oakley, Butch Trucks



## CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS

### *1996 Summer Olympics - Atlanta, GA*

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On August 4, 1996, the closing ceremonies for the 1996 Summer Olympics were held, marking the end of the games. 10,320 athletes competed in 26 different games from 127 National Olympic Committees. 101 total medals were awarded with the United States topping the medal table for the first time since 1984. No one could be remiss about the infamous pipe bomb that exploded at the games on July 27, just days before the closing ceremonies, killing two and injuring eleven. Nonetheless, the Summer Olympics served as a monumental moment in time for the state and is still honored today.





# ROLL CALL

*Highlighting little known facts about Georgia's 56 State Senate Districts*

## What is your favorite part of your district?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Senate District 42 was the first federal agency to have its headquarters outside of Washington, D.C. Typically federal agencies have their headquarters in D.C., especially until recently when the last administration began moving some federal agencies to locations in the western United States. The reason that the CDC was headquartered in Atlanta was because when it was first founded, its primary focus was to prevent the spread of malaria, and the South was the "heart of the malaria zone." I'm proud to have the CDC and many of its dedicated employees in my district.

## What is something someone may not know about your district?

In addition to Emory University and Agnes Scott College, my district is also home to Olmsted Linear Park with six segments, which include Springdale, Virgilee, Oak Grove, Shadyside, Dellwood, and Deepdene. Olmsted Linear Park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted who was a pioneer in the field of landscape architecture. Olmsted is also famous for designing Central Park in New York City, Niagara Reservation in Niagara Falls, the grounds of the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, and the landscape around the U.S. Capitol in D.C.

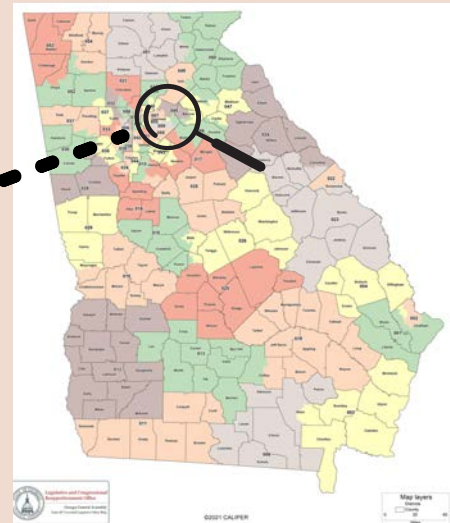


**Pictured: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

## Sen. Elena Parent

Senate Democratic Caucus Chair  
(D - Atlanta)

SD 42



## What legislative accomplishment are you most proud of that had a positive impact on your district?

I am most proud of sponsoring and passing "CJ's Law"/SB 1 in 2019. This legislation highlighted the increase in motor vehicle accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists and elevated the seriousness of hit-and-run accidents that cause bodily harm. This legislation provided justice for victims and their families. My constituents also appreciated the emphasis on and promotion of alternative forms of transportation that encourage all Georgians to "share the road." I look forward to continuing to promote bike paths, pedestrian access, and healthy lifestyles in Senate District 42 and across our great state.



# FROM THE WELL

Opposing Perspectives on Current Issues



"BOND, JAMES BOND"

## RATING THE BEST BOND

By Andrew Allison



By Steve Tippins

In 1963, Hollywood was in the middle of one of its golden ages. That year alone saw the release of *The Great Escape*, Alfred Hitchcock's *The Birds*, Elizabeth's Taylor's *Cleopatra*, *Bye Bye Birdie*, and Bridget Bardot's *Contempt*. That summer, however, a film franchise would be launched, with the American release of *Dr. No*, the newest effort to tackle Ian Fleming's source material depicting Sean Connery as British MI6 Agent James Bond, untangling murder and mystery in Jamaica.

Our first view of Connery as Bond in *Dr. No* comes at a card table at Les Ambassadors in London. The scene is replete with distinct accents, men smoking cigars arm in arm with women draped in elegant cocktail dresses, and a general atmosphere of debauched decadence. As the stakes of the card game escalate, Bond eventually emerges the victor. When his opponent wants to know the name of the man who bested her, the audience hears, for the first time, his famous introduction as "Bond, James Bond", coming as he lights a custom cigarette taken from a chic silver holder, with a card shoe to his side and big money on the table. That is James Bond. That is what, 60 years later, each subsequent actor has tried, some rather haphazardly, to replicate. That is why, all these years later, it is Connery who stands the test of time as the most iconic Bond.

While many have tried to replicate Connery's Bond, many, most, even, do not even come close. Does Sean Connery deserve the recognition as the best Bond simply because he was the first? Of course not. However, he did set a precedent for establishing well-known Bond characteristics and establishing a standard of portraying a competent secret agent, capable of effortlessly transitioning from a high-class card table to infiltrating a villain's secret lair.

Some may be quick to look past Connery due to the perception that Bond should be more about nice suits, fancy cars and exotic locals as opposed to actual spycraft. But, it's the spycraft that sets Bond apart from any other espionage movie. I mean, nice suits and spies are now synonymous. Jason Bourne has those. All of the *Kingsman* movies appear to be exclusively about tailoring. The Connery Bond is not about explosions, elaborate car chases or, really, any especially sneaky high-tech devices distributed by Q Branch. He is a spy. He is a detective. I care about seeing the good guy take down the bad guy in a way that is not only entertaining, but in a way that makes sense.

In *Dr. No*, for example, we see Bond investigate the death of the MIR station chief in Jamaica by questioning locals, gathering evidence through traditional means (such as a Geiger counter), and through some good old fashioned spy work, he builds up a case that leads him to the correct conclusion as to who was behind the murder.

James Bond is also subtle, at least when he needs to be. He is a spy, after all, and bringing about any unwanted attention would surely just lead to a wringing out by M. In the Connery films, we often see this subtlety displayed. The fight scene on the train in *From Russia with Love* has a palpable tension, where Bond and his assassin attempt to kill each other, while simultaneously attempting to create as little noise as possible. Contrast this scene with, say, any scene from the Craig era where there appears to be contractually settled upon minimums for car chases, building demolitions and extended gunfights, as if Michael Bay replaced Barbara Broccoli as executive producer.

Moore's films, similarly, suffer from a severe lack of realism. Roger Moore always had charm, and a considerable amount of camp. These characteristics make for an amusing, rather fun, Bond. And, certainly, Connery is not immune from the occasional silliness that has, in my opinion, plagued the Bond franchise (e.g. any scene in *Diamonds are Forever*.) However, there is nothing subtle about Roger Moore utilizing a fake alligator as a submersible to clandestinely gain access to a closely guarded compound, or piloting a canoe on an inflatable parade float around the streets of Italy while passersby watch on with confusion while exchanging inquisitive glances to the bottle of champagne in front of them. Or, in Moore's *The Spy Who Loved Me*, where one of the franchise's best henchmen, Jaws, bites into a shark while wrestling one in the water. Very on the nose.

Bond can be fun. Bond can have unrealistic moments and dramatic set pieces. However, when those characteristics take the focus away from the actual spy work being portrayed on screen, that's where the best Bond stands above the rest.

Kids today call these hot takes, but my parents tended to focus more on the messenger, not the message, and always just called me disagreeable. Today's disagreeable position will no doubt put the messenger again in the crosshairs:

Sean Connery was too blue-collar Scots to play James Bond.

Before the fainting commences, allow a brief aside. My Bond fandom runs deep. I'm not sure if it predates my Anglophilia or whether it was simply the first symptom, but my relationship with the character is ancient and rich. I've been published on Bond, cited by film and gender scholars for my takes, and have myself studied the various scholarship that exists. It may, of course, be laughable that Bond has inspired scholarly study in the first place (it is, honestly; woe the state of academia, no?), but facts are facts, and the fact is that I am well versed in everything ever written on or about Bond. I love the films. I love the novels. And while I know it is hard to explain to somebody who has not studied it or who did not live through it, the 1960s Spy Craze was a genuine pop culture phenomenon. And Connery was its King of Cool.

But he was still too blue-collar Scots for 007.

All of the Bond actors were, and are, great in their own way, but I still prefer Roger Moore, who always portrayed Bond with much more of a hard edge than simply mimicking Beau Maverick in a tux. This, even if he never gets credit for it. Rog came to the role from a failed television show produced by Lew Grade called *The Persuaders!* Just as the cinematic Bond is currently celebrating his sixtieth anniversary this year, *The Persuaders!* celebrated its fiftieth over the last – it aired from 1971-1972 before being shelved, after which Rog set out for the United States to film *Live and Let Die* and never looked back.

Roger Moore's early Bond films – his first two, to be exact – are often derided, even by fans, especially his sophomore offering, *The Man with the Golden Gun*. This derision is partly the product of an audience that is often uncomfortable with the film's problematic components (it treats all Asian countries and cultures interchangeably; it is often cruel towards women; and it has a nasty imperialist, White Savior flare) but also because it takes a little understanding of Sax Rohmer, Arthur Conan Doyle, and the history of British high adventure in the Far East to really give the ludicrousness of the film its proper moorings.

In case you can't tell, I love the movie. And like the famous comic said, "If you don't get the joke, you don't get not to like it."

But then, I'm in the bag for ol' Rog. The double breasted jackets. The safari suits. The loafers. The jumpers. The Caribbean Yellow Aston from *Persuaders*... The man had style, on and off screen. He would often say he was far more comfortable in a sweater and jeans than he was in a suit, even though he moved as if he slept in them. But what would people say, he asked himself, if they saw Brett Sinclair out and about in jeans? Heavens...

The man, in other words, had standards, at least in dress. And while I have given up hope of reversing the industrial revolution and the sexual revolution, I'm Davy Crockett when it comes to the sartorial revolution, and Roger Moore is my rifle – I'll keep waving him even as I'm overrun by an army of underdressed invaders.

Roger Moore was also a Tory, god bless him, and hated the tax man. But he wasn't political in today's meaning of the word. I miss that as much as I miss well-dressed movie stars and well-heeled men, generally.

I also miss the old Bond formula. May the movies someday resurrect the ludicrousness of the pictures of old. And may Bond's handlers find a star to play the role in the vein of Sir Rog, the first proper Englishman to play England's greatest fictional creation. The incumbent Englander in the role is mopey and dour. He seems to want you to shoot the messenger. Heaven knows why.



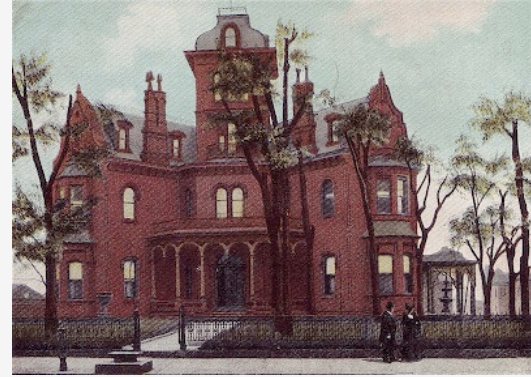
# ISN'T IT TRUE?

## **A high-rise hotel now stands on the site of the Governor's Mansion**

At the corner of Andrew Young International Boulevard and Peachtree Street, there once stood a spacious Victorian style home. Built in 1870, this mansion served as the official residence for Georgia's Governors beginning in 1870 with Rufus Bullock. As the building began to age, Governor Hugh Dorsey became increasingly frustrated with the state of the home and, in 1923, the old building was demolished.

In its place, the Henry Grady Hotel was constructed. The thirteen-story hotel was constructed by renowned architect Geoffrey Lloyd Preacher, whose firm also designed the Atlanta City Hall building, the Briarcliff Hotel and the Carnegie Building.

In 1972, the Henry Grady Hotel was demolished and, in its place, the Peachtree Plaza Hotel was constructed. Now known as The Westin Peachtree Plaza, the hotel maintains a prominent place in Atlanta's skyline and stands today as the 30th tallest all-hotel building in the world.



**The Old Governor's Mansion**  
Source: *Digital Library of Georgia*



**The Henry Grady Hotel**  
Source: *Digital Library of Georgia*

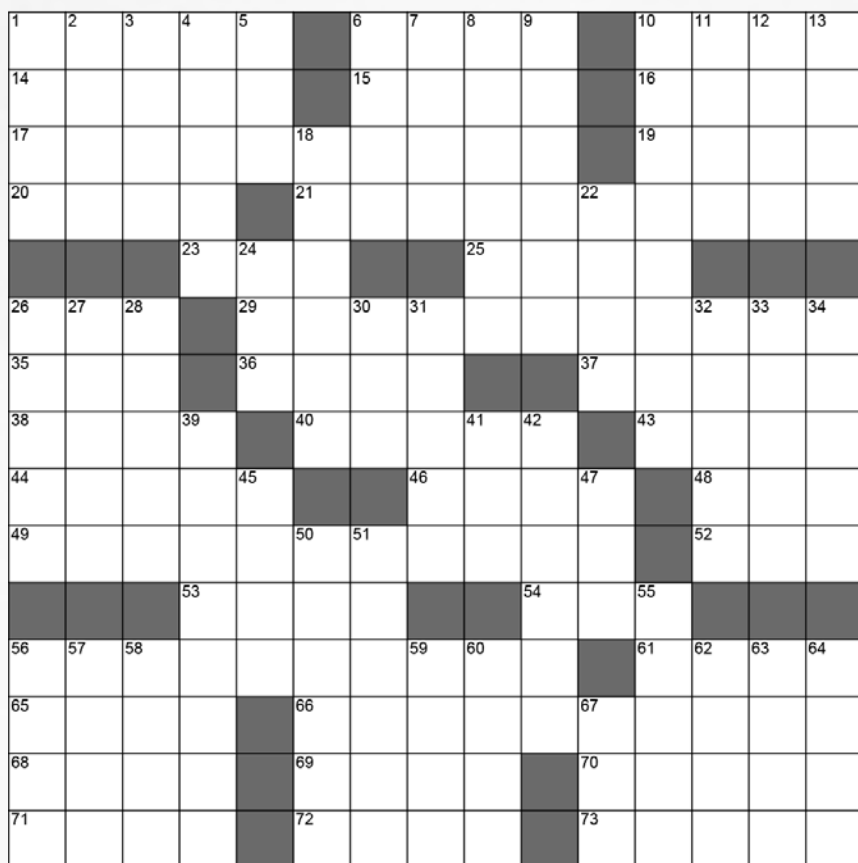


**The Construction of the Peachtree Plaza Hotel**  
Source: *Atlanta History Center*



# CROSSWORD: Adjourn Sine Pie

What, we're ending dinner without dessert? || by Lexi Juliani



## ACROSS:

- 1 Alternate term for council member  
6 Sweetwater specialties  
10 Soirée  
14 Like fresh cake  
15 \_\_\_ gin fizz  
16 Musk of Tesla  
17 \*Elite Japanese food?  
19 Stood up  
20 Trigonometry function  
21 Soup on the half-shell, say  
23 Abbr. for a clergy member  
25 The "I" in I.M. Pei  
26 It's easy as 1, 2, 3  
29 \*Party member who turns water into wine?  
35 Scooby-\_\_\_ (cartoon dog)  
36 County center  
37 Tuscan town  
38 Mann's best friend? (Ger.)  
40 It pours from pores  
43 They may be picked?  
44 American Poet Nash  
46 Rebuff  
48 \_\_\_ Moines, IA  
49 \*Office cook?  
52 \_\_\_-de-France  
53 And others: Abbr.  
54 Passing craze  
56 Accommodate  
61 "\_\_\_ and the Last Dragon" (2021 Disney film)  
65 Future law student's exam, for short  
66 \*Scarecrow guarding many crops? (Abbr.)  
68 Choir voice below soprano  
69 "\_\_\_ the jackpot!" (winner's exclamation)  
70 Big Apples?  
71 Substandard  
72 Feminine suffix  
73 Morocco's capital

## DOWN:

- 1 Sound boosters  
2 Loughlin of "Full House"  
3 Singer Celine  
4 Fragrant organic compound  
5 Numbered hwy.  
6 Kids' guessing game  
7 In addition  
8 Heart's \_\_\_ valve  
9 Ray-finned saltwater fish  
10 "An American in Paris" composer George  
11 Many  
12 Misplace  
13 Freshly  
18 Flicks  
22 Fish eggs  
24 First responders' system  
26 \_\_\_ committee, improptu  
27 It breaks, in a lullaby  
28 \_\_\_ Nast  
30 Unedited  
31 "This is only \_\_\_"  
32 Supermodel Klum  
33 Big name in chips  
34 Out of fashion  
39 A deserter  
41 Actor de Armas of No Time to Die (2021)  
42 Miss Muffet's seat  
45 "It wasn't me!"  
47 Deg. for a music major  
50 Fake eyelash, slang  
51 Synonym for 46-Across  
55 Serious play  
56 Give a hand  
57 Norwegian capital  
58 Defense org. since 1949  
59 Bickering  
60 A Georgia State Senator whose name rhymes with her district number  
62 Riyadh resident  
63 It's fun to stay here, according to the Village People  
64 Helper, in brief  
67 Christmas tree

## THE HOPPER

Upcoming Events

- **August 4, 2022** - Senate Study Committee on Unsheltered Homelessness  
◦ 450 CAP @ 8:30 a.m.
- **August 19, 2022** - Senate Study Committee to Review Education Funding Mechanisms  
◦ 450 CAP @ 12:00 p.m.
- **August 24, 2022** - Senate Study Committee on People With Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities and Waiver Plan Access  
◦ 450 CAP @ 11:00 a.m.
- **August 30, 2022** - Joint Agricultural Chairmen's Ag Issues Summit  
◦ Georgia National Fairgrounds and Agricenter

Scan the QR code below to solve the puzzle virtually on Crosshare:

